

ley of the Monterey river, we pass through a country only saved from the name of desert by the dilapidated missions which were established by the kindness of New Spain, when the country was under the viceroyalty. For one hundred miles continuing high, arid plains, unsuited for cultivation or any other purpose than for wide-ranging flocks and herds. Passing into the basin of Lake Tulare, there is a plain which is watered by small streams from the mountains, and which now supports a considerable population of peaceful Indians, who have a high claim to the protective hand of Congress, which it requires no argument to show may be most effectively extended under a territorial government.

For causes before stated, the climate is such that no white man can work in the sun. This country now, inhabited by an offensive, to some extent agricultural people, is unsuited to the white race, unless it possess servile labor. But if we confine our attention to the coast, where the refreshing sea-breeze mitigates the climate, then throughout this same extent you find, down to San Luis Obispo, the mountains running close upon the sea; its streams short, and the valley narrow. Here, then, are scattered, some fifteen or twenty miles apart, a few pastoral ranchos, with the agriculture necessary to supply the inhabitants with Indian corn and beans, which seem to be all that country produces.

To the South, the coast-plain widens, the mountains are depressed, gaps are found, connecting the plains above with those which slope down to the sea, until the ridge ceases, and the broad plain of Los Angeles opens to the view. Here, where the keen blasts of the North are checked by chattering mountains, and the sloping plains face the sun, we pass at once into a tropical climate. This is the land of the grape, of cotton, of maize, of the olive, and the sugarcane. Here, so far as cultivation exists, that cultivation depends upon irrigation and upon servile labor. It is a curious fact that we find here a race of Indians who pass at once into servitude; who, from their complexions and characteristics rather seem of Asiatic origin than to be descended from the same parent stock as the wild and free tribes who were found in the country of the United States.

THE REPUBLICAN.



WOODVILLE: AUGUST 20, 1850.

JOHN S. HOLY, JR., Editor.

THE WILKINSON WHIG.

The editor of the Wilkinson Whig has, in his happy style of lightness and piquancy, replied to an article which appeared in our last paper, in which, for the first time, we noticed his sheet, and thought proper to question his representation of the sentiments of the whigs of this county upon the Nashville Convention resolutions, more particularly as shown in the recent meeting of whigs and democrats, in which there were only three, or perhaps four, persons who voted against them.

In the first place, the editor seems very desirous to know why it is we have never before referred to or taken any notice of his paper, and asks whether it be on account of our pride, or what? We do not know to what feeling of the human heart the editor of the Whig will attribute our reason, but we will be candid, and state truth. We could not conceive that any possible advantage could accrue to the democratic party, or the country generally, by noticing the Whig before this. We knew that any one who believed the paper, when it gave forth party doctrines, could not be convinced to the contrary; and when it preached up anti-Southern doctrines as the opinions of the whig party, we, though amazed and chagrined, were perfectly willing that it should, in this free country, speak out the opinions of so large and respectable a portion of the people. If it were not their opinion we thought it their duty to themselves to correct it; we had no data by which to do so to the world, though in ourself we had a good hope that it was not, for we knew their patriotism. After, however, the demonstration of the whigs at the meeting here, and elsewhere in the county, we thought it right to notice, for the purpose of undeceiving our Northern enemies who note and take encouragement from all such things, and of setting us right with our brothers of the South, to intimate that the report of the Whig, as to the anti-Southern sentiment of the Whigs of old Wilkinson, was not based upon a safe foundation.

We acknowledge that, the Whig has, as the editor states, often "noticed" us, but we generally thought the doctrine and article criticised a sufficient answer to the criticism, and consequently did not trouble ourselves, directly, to reply.

In speaking of what we conceived to be the "Northern" principles of the editor of the Whig, we gave it as our impression that he was born and educated north of Mason & Dixon's line; taking advantage of which, the editor seizes upon the well known sympathy felt in the South for every foreign stranger, and the utter contempt, in this

land of the free," as to the locality of a man's birth, as an argument. Indeed, he seems to take to himself great credit for having, of his own "free choice," selected to live among us.

But we did not use this question of the place of birth as an argument, or evidence of the editor's Northern principles, only as an explanation or excuse of why they were of that stamp, and are sorry that the editor has deprived himself of a portion of the benefit of it, by saying that he was "educated south of Mason & Dixon's line." The kernel of our argument, however, was, that one with Northern principles could not properly appreciate Southern sentiment.

We find elsewhere evidence of the sentiments of the editor of the Whig. We find in his paper, during the present attempts by the North upon the South, continual cries of "Peace! peace!" when there was no peace! We find attempts to lull the people into a fatal sense of security, by representing the great body of the Northern people as sound upon the subject of Southern rights, and the agitation in the North to be confined to a party contemptible in numbers, as well as influence; although he knew the proceedings of that people in their public meetings, in their Legislatures, in Congress, and in the countenancing and supporting by the masses of attempts at violence upon Southern property and life.

We have seen his paper advocate the immediate admission of California, and attempt to make it appear that the opposition to her admission in the South arose from party opposition to the Administration—he thus aiming to split the Southern people into parties upon a question of vital importance. We have seen the doctrine commended, That slavery is now legally excluded from the territories we have acquired, by Mexican law. By means of his paper he has, in all ways, whether by ridicule, by argument, by representations of quiet, or by denunciation tried to hinder action on the part of the South to secure unanimity in the assertion, and maintenance of her threatened rights. The President's plan, the Clay Resolutions, the Compromise of the Committee of Thirteen, and sometimes the slight appearances of common reason upon the subject of Southern rights in individuals in the North, have been, each, as it arose, upheld by his sheet, as favorable to the Southern people, and an end to all their fears.

The Bill of the Committee of Thirteen, which, in thankfulness, we remark, floats a shattered wreck down the stream of time, has been held up as giving to the South four slave States, and everything else she needed, in return for one State, California, given to the North. In accordance with this same spirit, we find in his paper the Nashville Convention denounced as inexpedient and dangerous, and a portion of its upholders, as traitors.

It is upon such as this, and not upon his place of birth, we found our opinion as to the editor of the Whig not being a "Southerner in principle." We by no means deny the full right of the editor to hold these opinions, (we hope we will not be so greatly misunderstood) whatever we may think of the want of delicacy, and of kind feeling towards the country in which he has "selected" to live, displayed in giving them publicity. We have not before noticed his position, because he claimed to represent the whig party of the country, and we do not dispute the right of a party to hold an opinion, and to announce it through their press. But all this while, though we have not "noticed" the Whig, we hope that we have not been recreant in our duty to our dear native South. We are conscious that we have combated, as her son, with our ability, every attempt upon her rights. We know that there is hardly a man (if one) of the democratic party, who will not uphold us, and we know now that very many of the whig party of our country agree in our views. Any argument however, between the Whig and ourselves as to, Whether or not does the Whig represent a majority of the whig party of the county?—must, until that party has (as we pointed out last week) declared its opinion by a called meeting, be hypothetical, and vague and therefore useless.

In our unfortunate article, criticized by the Whig, we mentioned specially the names of four gentlemen, and asked whether it was most likely that they and "many other Southern men whom we could name, the most prominent and popular men of the whig party," or that the Wilkinson Whig represented the sentiment, &c. We do not know what to say, when the Whig asserts that two of the gentlemen named are opposed to the Nashville Resolutions and in favor of the (late) Senate Compromise bill.

One of the gentlemen named was a member of the Convention, and a speaker at our meeting; another we know to be most enthusiastic in favor of the Resolutions; the third was a Chairman of the meeting, and from his very appropriate address upon taking the chair, and from his known chivalrous, Southern character, we felt bound to presume his opinions to be as we stated; the fourth gentleman is of similar character and remained at the meeting till its close, though residing far in the country; in his conversations expressed no dissent to the Resolutions, and did not vote against them; so that even if he remained silent, his feeling was to be construed in their favor. We say that we are at a loss, when the Whig asserts two of the gentlemen we named, to be opposed to the action of the meeting.

COMPROMISE AND THE ULTIMATUM.

We regard the total overthrow of the Compromise bill of the Committee of Thirteen as a most auspicious event to our country. We have no longer to combat this deceptive instrument of our wily foes, but are left with the field clear of all propositions, to assert our rights, and maintain them. It matters not by what instrumentality this clearance has been accomplished: whether by a junction of those who thought it gave too much to those who thought it gave too little (to the South) or by the sense of justice and patriotism of the whole body of the Senate. If the one both were right, the latter absolutely, the former, according to their method of belief. If the other were the cause, we have hope that the same feeling will lead them to do something that will be just and honorable.

In this calm succeeding the first shock of battle, while our opponents muster their wattered and reeling forces for another onset or cunning stratagem, let us look at the cause of strife, and glance over the late battle-field.

The contention is this: The Northern States claim the whole benefit accruing from a war in which a large portion of the blood and treasure expended were of the South. The admission of this claim by the Southern States would not only be acting most unjustly towards themselves and their posterity, but would also be to admit measures and doctrines, which in the end would prove the utter subversion of their liberty and peculiar institutions. The Southern States claim to have a right to settle over the whole of the acquired territories with that which is recognized by reason, the constitution of the United States, and their own laws, as property, equal to the right claimed by the Northern States to settle there with their property.

This is a plain statement of the cause of contention, and we appeal to every sentiment of justice, if we be not right in our claim, and if our opponents be not most outrageously and criminally wrong! They assert a claim which is dictated by the worst passions, and founded in the most gross injustice, and it is proposed to compromise.

How is it possible to compromise, when those who desire to compromise with us have nothing to concede? The proposed compromise, then, was what might be expected from such a state of the case. We were to give up all rights in California, which was to be admitted as a State, (though formed according to no precedent,) and at variance with all order, and thus were to admit two Senators opposed to us; we were also asked to agree to have established in the rest of the territories, governments which could not legislate for the protection by police laws, of slave property, and not only this, but we were to admit that slavery did not already exist over these territories—though our property—because abrogated by the laws of the foreign nation, Mexico, from whom it was obtained. It was also proposed to take from Texas a large tract of her territory, over which this abrogation by Mexican law, and all other free-soil doctrines with their pernicious effects, were to extend. A measure concerning fugitive slaves, highly insulting and otherwise obnoxious was proposed; and finally, a law by which slaves removed to the District of Columbia were set free, was passed.

We look in vain over this list of propositions for anything conceded to the South, except (we are forced to admit) one thing, which is an implied promise of peace, as to slavery in these territories, after we had agreed to this compromise. But this compromise has (we are grateful for it) been totally overthrown, and we stand with our rights still secure. Mr. Clay, the leader of the forces, has been worn out by his exertions, and fully prostrated by disappointments. Mr. Foote, checked in his mad career, looks about, doubtless amazed at his previous infatuation. On all parts of the field lie, in dire confusion, fragments of argument, entreaties, threats, chicanery, fraud, &c., the weapons used in the assault upon us; yet we stand safe and secure. What is the course we shall now take? We still most emphatically assert our equal rights over the whole of these territories, and our equal rights in every respect, in the administration of our Government with the Northern States. We have but one compromise to make with them. These territories are owned by each equally; they claim to exclude us from the whole, we say, it is just that it should be divided between us equally, and we therefore propose to divide it by the line of 36° 30' north latitude, which, besides being almost an exactly equal division, is on many other accounts, rendered a proper line.

Is not this perfectly fair? who can gain say it? We still assert and contend for our rights over the whole undivided property, but we prove our wisdom and love for the Union to be greater than that of those who assert our title to the whole, and yet seize upon a compromise, by which all is taken from us, by our being willing to assent to an equal division of the common property, rather than dissolve the Union. We thus preserve our rights, our honor and the peace of the country.

We must confess that we think it strange that any one should profess to be in favor of all the Nashville Resolutions—which, be it remembered, oppose the admission of California and all the measures of the Compromise bill, and yet agree with the Compromise bill, and not be able to agree to the Southern ultimatum of 36° 30', contained in the 11th resolution. We think, indeed, that this fault-finding results not from wisdom, but from a factious fault-seeking.

TEXAS AND THE SANTA FE QUESTION.—The Austin State Gazette says, that the expresses sent out by Governor Bell to distribute his proclamation convening the Legislature, in the eastern, western, and northern sections of the state, have returned to that city, and report great enthusiasm among the people for prompt and vigorous measures to protect the Santa Fe territory against the usurpation of the Federal Government; also, that they are unanimous in sustaining the call of the Legislature, and the proceedings of the Governor on the Santa Fe question.—True Delta.

IS IT VALUABLE.

It has been said, we cannot conceive upon what authority, that the position of our western territories south of 36° 30', is nearly valueless, and, at any rate, particularly unsuited for negro slave labor. The Southern States have been urged not to make this line an ultimatum of concession, because they will gain nothing by it; and they are told that rather than run the risk of a rupture of our country they might properly give up the whole, or take as much less than 36° 30', as they can get without pushing matters with the North, to extremes. We need not stop to point out in full the singular weakness shown by this willingness to concede to avarice and fanaticism, to the extent of their increasing demands. The parallel of latitude of 36° 30' divides Missouri from Arkansas, Tennessee from Kentucky, and Virginia from North Carolina; all slave States; it is not then likely that the western country, lying south of this line, is so wholly unsuited to slave labor as persons would have us to suppose. Let, however, the actual and flourishing existence of an institution in a country determine whether or not it be suited to that country. It is a notorious fact that slavery exists over all this under the name of peonage. Who, that has seen this species of population, can think without the greatest commiseration of their unhappy lot. They are debtors to their master, and work to pay a debt which increases with the time they labor. ("Ah! how true it is that the borrower is servant to the lender.") They are regarded with no sympathy as are our slaves by their masters.

Our institution of slavery brings back society to a peculiarly primitive and virtuous state. The patriarchal age is at once established. But in the case of peonage, the master is creditor to his slave, and his grand aim is not that he shall keep him well that he may do him longer service, but that he may give him as little as possible, and make as much by him as possible; to bring his wife and then his children into servitude to pay his debt, and when he grows so old as to be useless, he turns him off to live by begging or to starve.

The people of these countries seem to find this institution not only convenient but absolutely necessary; for, notwithstanding the violent agitation of the country upon the slavery question, which caused them to form themselves into a State, with a constitution prohibiting negro slavery, they have, by a clause, inserted provided for the continuance of peon slavery.

We notice that in all the measures of compromise made to Texas, whatever be the starting point of the boundary line, it is sure to mean, so as to deprive that State of Paso del Norte, with its surrounding country, which is represented by Humboldt and other travelers as most fertile, and perhaps the most valuable portion of the whole. We would refer our readers to an extract we have made from a speech made by our Senator Jefferson Davis, which is very pertinent as to the utility of the country south of 36° 30'.

The Editor of the Wilkinson Whig says: "We do not belong to Rhett's school of 'South, and should not like to become a scholar where so much rope is needed for proper discipline."

In other words—that Mr. Rhett, and all of the same "school of the South," deserve to be, and should be, hanged.

The crime for which Mr. Rhett deserves, in the estimation of the editor, so melancholy a fate, is that of holding that, when the Bond of Union, the Constitution, has been broken, the states held together by that bond, are really loosed, and have the right to declare it broken and themselves free from it; or, to express it differently—that the Northern States dissolve the Union by breaking the Constitution, the Bond of Union.

According to this declaration of the editor of the Wilkinson Whig, Mr. Calhoun, and almost every Southern Statesman, the Legislature of almost every Southern State, a large majority, of the people of Wilkinson county, the editor of the Woodville Republican, and almost the whole Southern people, deserve to be hung, because they all hold the same criminal doctrine, are of the same Rhett school of opinion. We have no doubt but that this opinion as to our guilt is shared by the abolitionists; and that after having, by means of our negroes, thinned us out with the knife, they would use the rope, with gusto and dispatch.

It is strange how any one can find "bright skies," and matter "highly favorable to the speedy settlement of the present agitation," in the passage by the Senate of a Bill providing a government for the Mormon settlements of Utah!

In the Senate on the 18th ult., Senator Foote made a pretty severe onslaught on Judge Tucker of Virginia, and attempted to take off Southern ultraism generally, as has been his usual habit of late.

After he concluded, Hale, the abolition Senator from Vermont, then commented on the change that had taken place recently, in tenor of the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi. He said the remarks of Senator Foote were now all directed against Southern agitators, and that he had nothing to say now-days against Northern fanatics. We have no respect for Hale, but his remark is true. Southern ultraism is now Gen. Foote's theme for abuse and vituperation, and Hale seems to complain of it a little, as he thereby loses an opportunity of replying to him as he has heretofore been in the habit of doing.

Whilst General Foote was waging war against Hale, Seward, and other fanatics of the North, a certain portion of the Southern press could not find epithets sufficiently contemptuous to express their disapproval of his course. Now that he has turned his batteries upon Southern ultraism, they are bestowing upon him the most fulsome adulation. When abusing abolitionists, they denounce him; when abusing Southern men, they eulogise him.—Madisonian.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 1st, 1850.
The Omnibus bill has broken down, and the programme issued for to-day is action on the various incongruous elements of which it was composed, *seriatim*. To use the language of Mr. Benton, "the brains have been knocked out of the bill," for nothing, in fact, remains, all being stricken out except so much as provides a territorial government for Utah: the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a large vote—yeas 34, nays 25.

An animated discussion arose on the motion of Mr. Douglas to make the 38th parallel of North latitude the Southern boundary of Utah, which was amended so as to read "the 37th parallel, &c.," which amendment was agreed to, and such are the results of eight months legislation on the territorial question.

The result is the same as many of the friends of the Omnibus feared, and its opponents expected. Mr. Rusk declared in the Senate yesterday, that he had been in the Omnibus, but could not find a seat, and was consequently obliged to get out.

Mr. Pearce, of Maine, compared it to a ship, which was changing her position every moment with the wind. "An amendment was offered," said he, "in order to induce one, or perhaps two gentlemen, to get in and take a ride, but while this convulsed the Northern gentlemen, two, three, or perhaps four Southern gentlemen, stepped out from the other side, and thus the bill gained two votes and lost three or four, and thus the bill was passing."

This reminds me of the story of the old woman who purchased two apples for three cents, and sold three for two cents, and wondered that she did not make money faster.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," says an old woman's proverb, and this I contend is true, when I speak of the Compromise or Omnibus bill, and its good fruits are that it has certainly and surely fixed the latitude and longitude of certain Senators, whose views on the various questions involved in the bill, were not sufficiently well defined heretofore for their constituents to judge of their loyalty, and probably it would be well for the members of each State Legislature, before committing themselves in support of any gentleman who desires a re-election to take some measures to get a certified copy of the journal of the Senate, or so much thereof, as will enable them to render it certain that they are not voting for an advocate of the Wilmot proviso.

I will give one or two votes, which will probably throw some light on the subject. On the motion of Mr. Norris to strike out the provision in the bill which retains the territorial governments from passing any law establishing or prohibiting slavery, the vote was as follows:

Yeas.—Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Winthrop.—32.

Nays.—Atchison, Barnwell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Soule, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb, Yulee.—21.

It will appear by an analysis of this vote, that eight Southern Senators voted for the motion, while three Northern Senators voted against it. While Messrs. Borland, Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wisconsin, Foote, Hale, Houston, and Sebastian did not vote at all, although all but the first named was in the Capitol, if not in the Senate.

Another vote I will give, which shows who were the friends and who the opponents of the bill; every Senator voting except Mr. Borland, who is in Arkansas. The vote was on the motion of Mr. Turney to indefinitely postpone the bill:

Yeas.—Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clark, Clemens, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, Yulee.—29.

Nays.—Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clark, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb.—39.

This vote may be relied on as the test vote as to who were in favor, and who against the bill, as it then stood.

In the course of debate, Mr. Foote made some remark in allusion to the Wilmot proviso, when he was asked by Mr. Hale if he did not express the opinion that the Wilmot proviso was dead and buried. Mr. Foote replied that he had so expressed himself, but the defeat of the compromise had produced a resurrection, and added, "If this odious proviso will hereafter be applied to the territories, I hold Southern Senators who have voted against the Compromise bill, responsible."

The Hon. Edward Bates and the Hon. John J. Crittenden, members of the President's Cabinet, have not as yet entered upon the duties of their respective offices, and it is said that Mr. Bates will decline the appointment. No one, as yet, has been appointed as Secretary of Interior, in fact but little has been thought of here for the past few days, except the Compromise bill.

The policy of the President, as I remarked in a former letter, may entirely change the current of legislation on the all absorbing topics of the day.

The President attended to-day the Public School Celebration, which was quite a spirited display, the children being dressed in uniform, consisting of a white dress, with pink sash for the girls, and white pants and black or blue round-a-bout, with a rosette on the left breast for the boys. GRATTAN.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Woodville, August 13th, 1850.
The Board of Aldermen met this day.
Present: C. FARISH, Mayor; H. J. Butterworth, John B. Therrell, Wm. T. Bining, Aldermen.
The Revenute Laws of the State having been changed at the last session of the Legislature, it is
Resolved, That so much of the resolution passed on the 1st day of March, 1847, imposing an ad valorem tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all merchandise sold within the limits of said corporation, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent. will be imposed on all merchandise sold in said corporation.
Resolved, Further, that hereafter an ad valorem tax of two and one-half per cent. will be imposed on all merchandise sold by an auctioneer, or transient vendor of goods in the corporation of Woodville.
On motion of H. J. Butterworth
Resolved, That the Treasurer's Report of the Woodville Public School, for the session, from the 1st day of February, 1850, to the 1st day of August, 1850, be received and ordered for publication, which is hereunto annexed.

On motion of John B. Therrell
Resolved, That the following rates of tuition in the different branches will be charged for the present session of five months, at the Woodville Public School, viz:

MALE DEPARTMENTS.
Spelling, Reading and Writing. . . \$ 7 1/2
The above with Oral Arithmetic and Primary Geography. 10 0
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy and the Classics. 12 0
And, furthermore, that each child entering said school, will only be required to pay in advance from the time he commences, after the expiration of one month, but in no instance will there be a deduction made by the withdrawal of the pupils during the session, and that part of the resolution passed on the 11th of February last, requiring pupils to pay six months in advance, be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion of Wm. T. Bining
Resolved, That the School Committee shall have power to make arrangements for the opening of a Female School, on the 1st day of September, 1850, provided said Committee do not exceed \$500 per annum, of salary for a competent teacher, and to rent a suitable room for same. The Committee will be governed by the rates charged in the male department, and in no instance shall they charge any greater price for tuition. There will be introduced in said school the different branches that are usually taught in female academies.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

C. FARISH, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

E. J. Elder in account with the Woodville Public School.

1850. DR.

Feb'y 1. To balance cash on hand, \$34 12

" 11. " W. C. Cagle, 12 months, 15 00

" 12. " Jas. M. Smith, 6 " 15 00

" " Jas. W. Oswald, " 15 00

" " Dan'l S. Oswald, " 13 00

" " Joseph Oswald, " 7 50

" " Gustavus Kann, " 7 50

" " Gabriel Kann, " 7 50

" 13. " Stanhope Posey, " 10 00

" " Geo. Johnston, " 15 00

" 18. " Ed. P. Angell, " 15 00

" 19. " John S. Lewis, " 15 00

" 5. " Howard Wailes, " 15 00

" " Levin Wailes, " 10 00

" " W. W. Chisholm, " 12 50

" " C. A. Chisholm, " 10 00

" 25. " A. J. Saunders, " 19 25

" " J. H. H. Hodges, " 10 00

" 28. " J. W. Bryant, " 10 00

" " J. C. Frazier, " 15 00

April 23. " Sam'l J. Lesley, 3 " 6 25

May 9. " L. L. Sargent, " 7 50

" 15. " Chas. P. Moore, " 7 50

" " John P. Miller, " 3 75

" " John T. Therrell, 6 " 12 50

" " Jas. D. Therrell, " 10 00

" " Joseph T. Crist, " 10 00

" " Wm. C. Miller, " 10 00

" " D. W. Miller, " 10 00

" " To Cash from Messrs. Butterworth & Therrell, Trustees, 100 00

\$450 81

CR.

Feb'y 21. By cash to A. C. Magruder, \$50 00

" 26. " " " " 6 25

March 2. " " " " " 50 00

April 25. " " " " " 150 00

May 1. " " " " " 5 00

" 7. " " " " " 1 00

June 6. " " " " " 12 50

July 10. " " " " " 127 50

\$413 12

Aug. 1. To balance cash on hand, \$37 69

450 81

The following have been admitted into the school gratuitously, viz: Robert Murch, John M. Cotter, and John B. Westrope.

E. J. ELDER, Treasurer.

Report of the Woodville Common School Fund from the 1st February, 1850, to the 1st of August, six months.

1850. DR.

Feb. 1. To balance cash on hand, \$24 12

May 8. To cash deposited in W. F. R. R. Company, received from County School Fund, 308 37

" " To cash deposited in W. F. R. R. Company, received from License on Billiard Table, 60 00

Aug. 1. To amount received from pupils by Treasurer of School Fund, 316 70

\$719 19

CR.

Aug. 1. By amount paid A. C. Magruder, Teacher of said school, 400 00

By amount paid sundry bills, see Treasurer's Report of this date, 13 13

\$413 13

Aug. 1. To amount of funds on hand, \$306 06

719 19

Which is respectfully submitted,
H. J. BUTTERWORTH, } School Com.
JOHN B. THERRELL, }
Woodville, August 1st, 1850.